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REPORTAGE ON EVENTS IN IRAN

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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FBIS DAILY REPORT

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DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. RELATIONS, HOSTAGES

Sahabi on Hostages' Condition

NC271803 Paris AFP in English 1757 GMT 27 Mar 80 NC

[By Marie Joannides]

[Text] Tehran, March 27 (AFP)--The some 50 U.S. hostages held in the American Embassy here have had no direct news of the outside world for five months and have not even heard of the latest development, the ex-shah's arrival in Cairo.

Revolutionary Council member and Deputy Budget and Planning Minister Ezzatollah Sahabi said today that since the 50 Americans were taken hostage by Moslem extremists on November 4, they had no access to newspapers or radio. "But there are (?plenty) of books and old magazines in the embassy," he added cheerfully.

Mr Sahabi was able to speak separately to each hostage early this month, when a commission appointed by the United Nations was in Tehran attempting to secure the Americans' release.

The council member would not say exactly how many hostages were held, or how many were isolated from the others, but said "all appeared satisfied" with their treatment.

He said the hostages who were not under investigation were held in a gymnasium and could exercise, play table tennis and cards for set periods each day.

Mr Sahabi noted that the isolated hostages were allowed to mix and talk to the others occasionally, adding that those under inquiry were not mistreated.

As to relations with their families, the council official said all were allowed to write or receive mail and some had permission to telephone the United States.

He said that some hostages had worked out fairly cordial relationships with their captors, even criticising the Iranian Revolution and its aims when the "students" gathered to sing revolutionary songs.

Mr Sahabi said he opposed the transfer of the hostages to the Revolutionary Council as "the government did not begin this affair" and, in view of its diplomatic relations with the United States, could have "diplomatic problems" if it held hostages in its custody.

He admitted, however, that he opposed the idea of trying the hostages if the ousted shah were not returned, saying he favored a "diplomatic" solution to the problem.

Syrian UN Panel Member's Comment

JN271731 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Mar 80 JN

[Text] One of the international commission members investigating the deposed shah's crimes announced today that the deposed shah's decision to leave Panama for Egypt would adversely affect the U.S. hostages' fate.

Adib ad-Dawudi, member of the international investigation commission, said in an interview with the Beirut daily ASH-SHARQ that this surprising development will further increase the lack of confidence between Iran and the United States. Ad-Dawudi also pointed out that Iranian officials have accused former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller, president of the Chase Manhattan Bank, of enabling the deposed shah to escape [words indistinct].

LE MONDE VIEWS FRICTION BETWEEN STUDENTS, BANI-SADR

LD271039 Paris LE MONDE in French 27 Mar 80 p 3 LD

[Eric Rouleau Dispatch: "Bani-Sadr and Qotbzadeh Seem Determined To Seek a Basis for Agreement With President Carter"]

[Text] Tehran--Tuesday 25 March provided a good illustration of the hidden war being waged among rival factions in the Islamic Republic. Pending constantly postponed hypothetical trial of strength, the struggle is following good Persian traditions and is being waged in a subtle not to say insidious way. While President Bani-Sadr and Foreign Minister Qotbzadeh desperately try to find an amicable solution to the hostages affair, their adversaries were organizing a demonstration visibly aimed at hindering any normalization with the United States.

It is the clergy supported by Ayatollah Beheshti's Islamic Republican Party [IRP] which called on the people of Tehran to assemble at the gates of the U.S. Embassy to protest against the shah's "transfer" to Egypt. The initiative clearly had two objectives--to strengthen the prestige of the "Islamic students" holding the hostages and to revive the campaign against "U.S. imperialism."

They are doing this at a time when the head of state is implicitly freeing President Carter of blame by accusing "the multiple centers of power in the United States and Iran" of having thwarted the proceedings to obtain the shah's extradition. At a press conference Tuesday Mr Qotbzadeh complained more explicitly about the intrigues of Henry Kissinger and David Rockefeller who, according to him, organized the former sovereign's departure from Panama.

Bani-Sadr and Qotbzadeh are both trying to alert the public to the "Russian threat" embodied by the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. The "Islamic students" still believe that this is merely a maneuver aimed at "distracting them from the struggle against the main enemy of the Iranian people and of mankind."

Like the religious leaders who harangued the crowd Tuesday, they denounced "U.S. imperialism" exclusively.

Ayatollah Khosrowshah, Imam Khomeyni's personal friend, explained this attitude: The people, he maintained, should struggle against the United States which is the "big devil" since the USSR, in his eyes, is only a "minor devil" engendered by the United States itself. However, a resolution adopted after the demonstration made a brief mention of the Soviet "aggression" against Afghanistan.

These are two different languages, two political factions and two strategies. Mr Qotbzadeh clearly indicated Tuesday that the process leading to the hostages' release, which was started with UN assistance, had not been finally broken off. The international commission of inquiry could even return to Iran, he said, if only it first published its report on the shah's crimes and U.S. complicity.

He ruled out the possibility of the imprisoned U.S. diplomats being put on trial for espionage. Their release, he specified, should not be tied to the possible extradition of the shah. In short the Iranian chief of diplomacy, backed in this by President Bani-Sadr, seems determined to seek a basis for agreement with President Carter through Mr Kurt Waldheim or by some other means.

The Challenge of the "Islamic Students"

The tone of the statements made at the gates of the U.S. Embassy was entirely different. The "Islamic students" declared that the shah will only be handed over to Iran by "Islam's revolutionary means" and they added: "Any other method only leads to U.S. imperialism's victory."

As for the hostages, "including the three diplomats taking refuge in the Iranian Foreign Ministry," they are, in their view, merely "spies." Hojjat ol-Eslam Hamidzadeh expressed the intentions of the "Islamic students" and the political forces supporting them in even clearer terms. Speaking on behalf of the "clerical community," he exclaimed: "The hostages will only be released after the shah has been returned and his fortune restored to Iran. Meanwhile our people demand that the U S. spies we are holding be put on trial!"

This challenge to the head of state and his foreign minister could not be clearer. President Bani-Sadr thinks he will be unable to assert his authority and implement his policy as long as the "fortress" which the "Islamic students" are holding remains. He wants to remove this "power center" which is helping to paralyze the state. Mr Qotbzadeh stated three times Tuesday that the transfer of the hostages to the "legal authorities" was "being studied." This transfer could clearly only be carried out by force. The question will probably be raised at the next Revolution Council meeting. However most members of the republic's supreme body are naturally in favor of the "Islamic students" and, in any case, will not want to resort to an unpopular step in the middle of an election campaign.

President Bani-Sadr could not easily assume sole responsibility for a trial of strength without Imam Khomeyni's support. However the imam has withdrawn into a silence which could either be interpreted as a sign of caution or as an eloquent condemnation of the policy advocated by the head of state toward the two superpowers.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING TRAVEL OF SHAH

Qotbzadeh Comment

NC251723 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 25 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Tehran, March 23 (AFP)--The ousted shah of Iran's arrival in Cairo would have serious repercussions in the Middle East and would cause troubles in Egypt itself, Iran's Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said here today.

"Neither the shah nor (Egyptian President Anwar) as-Sadat nor Egypt is safe," Mr. Qotbzadeh told a press conference. "We will do everything possible to gain support from the other Arab nations. We have already received many messages of support from the Arab world and, in the next days or weeks, there will be actions taken against Egypt."

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that there was no point to discussing extradition of the shah with President as-Sadat, calling him "a puppet of the United States and Israel." The foreign minister called statements about trying the American hostages "irresponsible," and said that Iranian authorities have not begun to deal with that problem. As to the eventual transfer of the hostages to government (?authorities), Mr. Qotbzadeh said that the Revolutionary Council has the issue under consideration.

In the first official Iranian reaction to the shah's departure from Panama, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that it was "a disaster" for solution of the problem, but "a moral victory" for Iran, proving the strength of its dossier on the former ruler's alleged crimes.

Mr. Qotbzadeh recalled that Iran had been ready to give up its demand for the death penalty for the shah, and to transfer the hostages from the American Embassy where they have been held since Nov. 4.

The foreign minister once again accused former (?American) Secretary of State Henry Kissinger and banker David Rockefeller of having helped the shah flee "like a thief," but said that he had no information of a direct role having been played in the situation by President Jimmy Carter.

Mr. Qotbzadeh said that he would ask United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim for a statement by the UN inquiry panel, which, he said, could recommence its work in Iran.

"We are going to [word indistinct] our efforts toward a peaceful solution to the problem," he said. In other press conference business, Mr. Qotbzadeh said that Iran had proposed to the Soviet Union that discussions on Afghanistan be opened among the countries of the region and the parties concerned, and that the suggestion had been accepted in principle.

The suggestion had been made to the Soviet ambassador in Tehran three weeks ago, the foreign minister said, and he received an answer 10 days ago. Negotiations would involve representatives from Moscow and Iran, from the Afghan Government and rebel forces, from Pakistan and perhaps China.

"I suggested that to find a peaceful solution to the Afghanistan problem all parties concerned should take part in discussions. The goal of these talks is removal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan, respect and guarantee of the country's territorial integrity, as well as a guarantee of its neutrality to avoid foreign interference and allow the Afghan people to decide for themselves. This would imply participation of all parties mentioned."

Mr. Qotbzadeh reiterated that only the principle of such (?negotiations) had been accepted by the Soviet Union, but that no talks had begun. Mr. Qotbzadeh said that Iran had been providing limited aid to the Afghan rebels. "We hope and we are determined to solve the problem peacefully," he said. "But if such negotiations fall apart and if the Soviet troops remain in Afghanistan and seem a threat to us, we will do everything in our power to help the Afghan freedom fighters," he concluded.

Antishah Rallies

GF261850 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Mar 80 GF

[Text] The people of Dezful held a march yesterday evening to express their anger over the shah's flight from Panama to Egypt and the role played in this by the world-devouring government of the United States. With fists clenched, the people of Dezful expressed their objection to the flight of the criminal shah, the United States Government and the paid regime of As-Sadat, who welcomed the shah with open arms. The demonstrators, chanting "death to the great Satan United States who has sucked our blood; Egyptian nation rise up and kill As-Sadat," demanded that the shah and the property of the oppressed people be returned to Iran. The march began at Dezful mosque and the demonstrators held a meeting at Imam Street where they read a six-part resolution. The resolution said that the people of Dezful and the districts demand the return of the criminal shah and that they will stand against the injustice of any superpower until the last breath. They also announced their support for the Iranian president and the Corps of the Revolution Guards of Dezful.

In Ramhormuz, the market was closed yesterday morning and a crowd of people from Ramhormuz and the surrounding villages held a rally condemning the United States for allowing the shah to fly from Panama to Egypt. The march began at Haji Ahmad Mosque. At the end of the march the demonstrators held a rally at Adham Square in Ramhormuz. Following a speech on the plots of the external and internal enemies a five-point resolution was read. The people of Ramhormuz said they completely support the nation's imam, the great Khomeyni, condemn the plots of Eastern and Western imperialism and the treacherous action of As-Sadat for sheltering the traitorous shah.

The religious society of Shushtar held a rally yesterday morning. A report received by the PARS NEWS AGENCY says a large group of people participated in this march. The marchers met at the graveyard of Seyyed Mohammad Bazzar and concluded with a meeting in front of the Abasyah religious center where they issued a five-point resolution. In this resolution the people of Shushtar condemned As-Sadat for giving shelter to the shah. They asked the respectful nation of Egypt to put As-Sadat and the traitorous shah in one grave--the garbage heap of history.

Khuzestan Governor's Rally Speech

GF261720 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 26 Mar 80 GF

[Speech by Khuzestan Governor Gharazi following a march held in Ahvaz on 25 March protesting the shah of Iran's trip to Egypt--recorded]

[Excerpts] We kicked the wicked shah out of Iran, but his assistants are still among the people and are plotting against the people. Counterrevolutionary attitudes run deep among some groups and have existed since oil was first discovered in this region. These counterrevolutionary feelings still exist and will last. These counterrevolution Aries will be destroyed. They will be destroyed by the revolution of the oppressed people of this nation, and the teachings of the prophets will replace them. We should not be afraid. We should know what have we done. We must know that we have followed the path of the prophets and in this path fear has no meaning. We are still oppressed and we will remain oppressed for years and years.

Blood will triumph over the sword. [shouts of "Blood will triumph over sword!"] This revolution can fight only with blood. The revolution's only means of combatting the superpowers is by shedding blood. In spite of our revolution as well as our victory our enemies are still plotting against us throughout our country. They believe that they will be able to achieve a military victory over us. They will never do this; we have shown that. However, in Khorramshahr they are attacking the people with handgrenades. Who is rising up against the oppressed people? The United States thinks that by killing our people it can defeat the revolution. U.S. imperialism should know that just as we have removed that germ [the shah] from Iran, we will throw out the counterrevolution with the help of the powerful hands of the people. [shouts of "God is great"] These counter-revolutionaries are in all our offices. They have imposed themselves on us. Instead of helping the oppressed people, instead of joining the people, instead of helping the poor people of the villages, they believe U.S. influence will return to Iran. They are still trying to restore the old political and economic system to the country. It will never return. We are against imperialism and capitalism. [shouts of "God is great!"] We are followers of the prophets who lived on bread and barley. For thousands of years our fathers were getting their drinking water from the mountains and made the poor lands of Yazid green, but they never followed any oppressors. How can these revolutionary people follow oppressive governments like the United States and the Soviet Union, powers who believe that if they cut off our oil we will cease our revolutionary actions. However, it will be never like that. We will shed our blood for the revolution forever. Our blood will triumph over the sword. We will stand against the counterrevolution, its fruits and its teachings, because our path is the path of the prophets. [shouts of "God is great!"]

This is a revolution of the prophets and a revolution of the oppressed. The shah and his cronies, Carter, As-Sadat, Begin, and Brezhnev should realize that they cannot do anything against this revolution that has achieved victory through bloodshed. Oppressed people, brothers and sisters who defeated the sword, do not be afraid. Do not run away from the plots of the Satan. You have seen how they ran away from machineguns and the television. [as heard] They are not ready to discuss their problems in a brotherly fashion. They are not ready to announce their demands on the radio or at a meeting before the people.

We are not afraid of opposing the United States and the Soviet Union. Remember when your president attacked the Soviet Union and the United States on the anniversary of the new year? Everyone thought he had no experience in politics. Foreign reporters felt this was true, but they do not know that he has the support of the imam. We are not like those who accept Western ideas and leave our Islam. The counterrevolutionaries say that if you want a good life you should accept the teachings of the West, their governments and their tricks. We will never accept anything from the East or West. We have achieved a revolution of the oppressed. The oppressed people in the Soviet Union will support us. The oppressed people in the United States will support us too, and God willing, as the prophets said we will achieve victory.

Kamyaran March

LD262114 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] According to a dispatch from our correspondent in Kermanshah hundreds of the inhabitants of Kamyaran took part in a march yesterday afternoon in protest against the plots of world-devouring imperialism led by against the plots of world-devouring imperialism led by the United States.

Chanting such slogans as "USA! USSR! Death to your plot! Our Martyrs' blood will smash your hold!", "Islam is victorious, the left and right are destroyed!," "Shi'ism! Sunnism! Your bond is divine!," "Death to As-Sadat and his guest!" the marchers continued on their route and at the end a resolution was issued.

The resolution referred to the indissoluble bond between the people and the imam of the nation, the demand for the extradition of the deposed shah and the condemnation of the plots of imperialism, particularly the United States.

Mecca Demonstration

JN270919 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 27 Mar 80 JN

[Text] A mammoth demonstration has been staged in the Al-Haram Mosque in Holy Mecca in support of the revolutionary Iranian people's aspirations and in protest against the vile conspiracies that the bloodsucker United States has carried out in smuggling the treasonous shah to Egypt.

Possible Extradition Request

NC271935 Paris AFP in English 1845 GMT 27 Mar 80 NC

[Text] Paris, March 27 (AFP)--The French lawyers who represented Iran it its bid to extradite the deposed shah from Panama are now preparing a new case to seek his extradition from Egypt, one of the attorneys said here today.

Francois Cheron said the legal team has begun to study Egyptian law to familiarize themselves with the necessary procedures for a move to extradite the ex-shah from Egypt, where he arrived Monday.

Iranian Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh [words indistinct] on Tuesday any discussions on the matter with Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat, but Mr. Cheron did not rule out a formal request for extradition.

Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr said on Monday that "we will continue to demand from the United States the extradition of the shah."

Mr. Cheron said it would be about 10 days between the time Iran decided to seek the extradition of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi from Egypt and the date when the request would be formally presented to Cairo. However, Iran has no extradition treaty with Egypt.

In order to proceed with the extradition request, the lawyers will have to have some 500 pages of documents translated into Arabic. They had already been translated from Persian to English and then into Spanish for the Panama case at a cost of 180,000 francs (4,000 dollars).

The file accuses the ex-shah of "complicity in killings and genocide" as well as "complicity in torture having led to mutilation and death." It also charges the former monarch with embezzling and conspiracy to misappropriate public assets.

The file was shipped to Panama a week ago by French attorney Christian Bourguet and was to have been handed over that same day to the Panamanian Foreign Ministry. Mr. Cheron said "technical" problems raised by the Panamanian Government had prevented the file from being submitted that day--thus allowing the ex-shah to leave the country for Egypt. The file was finally handed over Monday, after the shah had already left.

REPORTAGE ON OIL POLICY, PIPELINE DISRUPTIONS

Mo'infar on Consumption Reduction

ID281105 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 Mar 80 p 5 ID

[Unattributed interview with Iranian Oil Minister Mo'infar: "We Are Working on Extending Our Oil Reserves"--date, place not specified]

[Text] Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar granted us a short interview on the new trends in Iran's policy on oil and oil-marketing.

[Question] Mr Minister, can you give us a few words on Iranian oil policy?

[Answer] Iran's present oil policy is to protect the higher interests of the Iranian people as much as possible. The old regime allowed the exploitation of about 6 million barrels per day, which was a waste of our nation oil reserves. With such a production figure we would not have a drop of oil left underground in 30 years. The first decision was thus to limit and reduce this production to 50 per cent of what it used to be. It is very important for us to extend the lifespan of our oil reserves while we can, before it is too late.

The second indicator is the price of oil, which we consider artificial and unnatural. We have thus struggled over it, and I am very happy to say that, with one of our partners in this front, in this case Mr Belkacem Nabi, who has also struggled long in the interests both of his country, Algeria, and of Libya, we have succeeded in abolishing the single price for all producer countries. On this occasion, I would sincerely like to convey my thanks to Mr Belkacem Nabi and to all our other friends.

On our oil reserves, in the future we are going to conduct the same policy by constructing a petrochemical complex to refine the oil on the spot ourselves, rather than exporting it. This is also very important for us, and we are hastening in this direction.

The other aspect of this policy is the reduction of Iranian domestic consumption. At present this is too high. Our consumption is now 850 liters per person [presumably per year] we must thus reduce it. And we hope that we can explain this to the Iranian people. And we must extend natural gas distribution throughout our national territory.

[Question] You recently stated that the price of crude oil was going to reach $40. Is this a warning or a decision?

[Answer] This is still a warning, but I am sure that it will exceed $40. This is not yet a decision, rather a belief.

[Question] What will Iran's future place and position be within OPEC?

[Answer] It will be exactly the same as we adopted at Caracas. Our people support this policy, and we will pursue it.

[Question] What is your view of the proposal by Algeria and Venezuela to set up an aid bank for the developing countries?

[Answer] We can only support such an initiative, and we hope that it will materialize.

[Question] What is the present state of the world's largest refinery?

[Answer] We have not started that yet because our most urgent task is the Iranian petrochemical complex, and we are still at the drawing-board stage on this project. We have made no decision on the refinery, and discussions have not finished.

Mo'infar: No Oil to U.S.

LD271741 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In an interview with our correspondent tonight, the oil minister said: As of 4 November, the date which the United States allowed in the deposed shah, we stopped exporting oil to America. Since then, no oil has been sold to (?U.S. companies) or the United States, whether the oil was destined for the United States or any other place. Non-U.S. companies are being observed to assure they do not take any oil to America. It is clear to us where oil shipments leaving Iran for abroad are heading. Therefore, the report on the export of oil to America is hereby denied, for it is false.

Obviously some crude oil tankers taking Iranian oil to America prior to 14 November [as heard] arrived in the United States last January. However, Mr [word indistinct] is using this as a pretext. At any rate, since we announced that we would stop the export of oil to the United States, no oil has been exported to the United States by us. As for increasing oil prices at OPEC conference in Caracas, we succeeded in dismantling the system involving dictating prices: thus, we reserved the freedom to determine the price of our own oil on the basis of international oil prices. Needless to say, certain studies are under way at the NIOC aimed at increasing our official price. The price will be made public later; similarly, our consumers too shall be notified.

Commenting on oil shortages in northern Iranian cities, the oil minister said: We do have some shortages resulting from oil distribution, particularly in the northern cities. However, we hope that the shortage will be eliminated within the next week, following recent measures taken to increase supplies.

Pipeline Fires

JN261418 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1355 GMT 26 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 26 March--Fire broke out in two oil pipelines near the city of Ahvaz, causing heavy losses. Reporting this, the evening newspaper ETTELA'AT said that the reasons for the fire have not been determined yet and that an investigation has begun.

$2 Per Barrel Price Increase

LD272031 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpts] The Revolution Council had a meeting tonight in the presence of Mr Bani-Sadr, the president, in the course of which various issues were reviewed and discussed.

According to a PARS NEWS AGENCY correspondent, at the end of the meeting, in answer to the question as to whether Iran is planning to increase oil prices, Mr Mo'infar said: We are studying the question. We are going to increase the prices at the beginning of April, probably by $2 a barrel. Mo'infar added: I will be going to Libya tomorrow at the invitation of the Libyan oil minister. During my visit I shall convey Mr Bani-Sadr's friendly message to the Libyan leader.

Speaking to correspondents at the end of the revolution council meeting, Dr Hasan Habibi, the Revolution Council spokesman, said: Eng Katira'i has been appointed secretary general of the state organization for administration and employment affairs. He has been assigned to attend to two important issues: 1) To revise and formulate an all-embracing civil employment law in order to establish a logical order in recruitment and prevent discrimination. 2) To conduct a purge in the state organization for administration and employment affairs.

In conclusion, Habibi said: A celebration is to be held throughout the country on 1 April on the occasion of Republic Day. Similarly, a ceremony is to be observed in Tehran between 1000 to 1200 the same day.

EVENTS IN WEST AZARBAYJAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Kurds Attack Police Posts

JN261345 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Mar 80 JN

[Text] Tehran, 26 March--Two gendarmes were killed and three others were wounded when armed Kurds attacked three police posts in the city of Urumiyeh in northwestern Iran. The evening newspaper ETTELA'AT said today that the police posts of Aqbolagh, Razan and Selvana were attacked by gunmen, who were able to occupy the first police post, capture its men and confiscate the weapons and military equipment in it.

Governor's Comments on Military Maneuvers

LD262116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] The governor general of West Azarbayjan has announced in connection with the 64th Urumiyeh Division maneuvers that the army will continue its deployments as long as is necessary; individuals who impede these maneuvers will be considered counter-revolutionaries.

Our colleague interviewed Mr Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, about the present situation in West Azarbayjan, to which we draw your attention: [begin recording]

[Question] Mr Haqgu, please give us the latest reports regarding the situation in West Azarbayjan.

[Answer] According to the latest report that has reached me, the army, in accordance with plans to conduct maneuvers in the region--we believe that the army is the symbol of the government's sovereignty--which followed a cowardly attack on the army some time ago during maneuvers around Salmas, the army was carrying out its maneuvers around Naqadeh and Oshnaviyeh, which it started a long time ago. [sentence as heard]

Unfortunately, despite the fact that it had been announced that it was a military maneuver by an Islamic army, an army that has been endorsed by the imam and which is accepted by everybody, a number of groups resisted and a slight clash occurred. As far as I know, no official reports have been received regarding the number of dead and wounded in the clash. Some scattered reports have been received, but I do not know exactly how many.

[Question] Is the clash still in progress?

[Answer] Not at this minute, since it is the end of the day. I hope that there is no clash because we have spoken to the inhabitants and assured them repeatedly that this is the same army that they welcomed a few months ago and for which they made sacrifices. We have asked them to continue welcoming the army. This is their army. We hope that, God willing, there will not be any clashes and that they will welcome the army. This is not a volunteer army that [words indistinct] but that it it is the Army of the Islamic Republic. It is Islamic and it should be present in the region. The army is the symbol of the government's sovereignty and in order to implement its development and fundamental plans the government should have sovereignty over the region.

[Question] Has it been determined which groups object to the military (?deployments)?

[Answer] It is not clear at present. But some groups have made certain (?comments). I cannot say specifically; it has not been officially announced. But a letter was given to one of the unit commanders on a certain road yesterday, in which the army was formally requested not to travel along that road. This letter was signed by a number of troups affiliated with the Kurdish Democratic Party.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] At present, the situation throughout the region is normal. There are no problems to upset the people. Unfortunately, the only situation that has arisen in the region which has upset the people is the fact that some people have impeded the movement of the army--which is strictly to show the government's sovereignty over the region which nobody can deny--and, consequently, a slight clash has occurred. Now is the time for those who have said they have good will to demonstrate it. They should welcome the army, which is the representative of the government. The only problem in the region is that which has occurred; otherwise, there is no difficulty in the region. We are in contact with Mahabad, Piranshahr and Sardasht and all the cites are calm.

[Question] What is the reason for the objections to the presence of the army in the region?

[Answer] Those who object should be asked about their reasons for their opposition to the presence of the army; we do not know. We have asked them the same question. We have the same objections to them. Until now there have been objections that some volunteer forces and some irresponsible individuals have interfered in the internal affairs of the region and have caused unrest among the people.

But it is the army now, the same army that I went to Oshnoviyeh with a few months ago, which they welcomed and for which they sacrificed. It is the same army. But there are some who agitate the people so that they can prevent the government from gaining sovereignty over the region. But if we want to accomplish anything, if we wish to implement our plans, we should have power and sovereignty. I told all the people who telephoned from some of the Kurdish-inhabited cities and they all accepted this. Their officials, governors [words indistinct] to announce to the people that, God forbid, the army and the government do not wish to bring war, aggression or invasion upon anybody but that, according to schedule, the army is engaged in patrols and maneuvers which should be carried out. The army may go to Oshnoviyeh today, to (Jarbyan) tomorrow, to Salmas the day after tomorrow and from there to Maku; this is Iran and this is Iran's army and it should be on the move. That is the crux of the matter, and I am surprised that it still faces any obstacles.

[Question] What will the ultimate reaction of the armed forces be to the agitations that you mentioned?

[Answer] As far as I know, I stressed this to the army people and whenever any objections have been received, I myself objected to them and announced the objection. [as heard] They say that, under no circumstances do they wish for anybody's nose to bleed. All they say is that if obstacles are placed in their paths, they will be forced to remove them. What is really what Islam and His Excellency Mohammad have done; His Excellency Mohammad never drew his sword against anybody unless they stood before him and prevented him from delivering his message to the people. In such a case, he struct out and carried on. The message should reach the people, that is the issue.

[Question] You referred to the possibility of the death of injury of a number of people. Could you possibly say to which groups the wounded or the dead belong, were they on the military side?

[Answer] I still do not know to which side they belong but we have, as a precaution, arranged for a medical team to go to Oshnoviyeh from Mahabad, so that if there are any wounded they may be treated there immediately. As arranged, the medical team left Mahabad a few moments ago for Oshnoviyeh. [end recording].

Call for Disarmament

LD271130 Tegran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Mar LD

[Statement issued by the West Azarbayjan Governorate General; date not given--read by announcer]

[Text] In His exalted name. Muslim brethren and sisters in West Azarbayjan Province, now that the government has decided to implement economic policies in land reforms, expanding industry and agriculture, development activities infrastructure and welfare projects and, finally, to solve the unemployment problem, it follows that the implementation of these projects cannot proceed without the existence of complete security, particularly since unwitting hands and criminal elements intend to obstruct the continuation of the revolution and to prevent the government from establishing its sovereignty over the region and from carrying out its economic and social aims.

Therefore, it is essential that an end should be put to the armed activities of willful and irresponsible groups, that the path to their inadmissible and unlawful interference should be barred, and that responsibility for creating order and establishing the rule of law should be entrusted to the law enforcement agencies so that all irresponsible groups can be disarmed and the whole region cleaned up permanently.

Therefore, in order to achieve this, I expect the Muslim inhabitants of the region to respond positively to the messages of the great leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran and of the president elected by the people pertaining to security, and to give the necessary cooperation in uncovering and handing over individuals or groups who might, in one way or another, direct armed movements or try to conceal such movements or cooperate with such individuals, so that the individuals or groups of individuals concerned can be tried by a court of Islamic revolutionary justice.

In conclusion, I beseech almighty God to grant security, well being and success to all compatriots, Muslim brethren and sisters and we hope to be able, with the cooperation and support of the entire people, to restore full security, to the country and the region for ever.

20 Killed in Fighting

WA271434 London REUTER in English 1216 GMT 27 Mar 80 WA

[Text] Tehran, March 27, REUTER--Twenty people were killed and as many injured in fighting between government forces and Kurdish guerrillas around the northwestern village of Qalatan yesterday, Kurdish sources said today.

Sources in the autonomy-seeking Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) and left-wing Komaleh guerrilla movements told REUTERS the dead included 17 villagers and three Kurdish guerrillas, some of whom were hacked to death with hatchets.

They alleged that army units surrounded the village and opened fire on local residents trying to break the encirclement. There were no reports of army casualties.

The governor general of West Azerbaijan, Jamshid Haqgu, told REUTERS by telephone from the provincial capital of Urumiyeh that the clashes erupted when the army was on routine maneuvers in the area.

"I have had several conflicting reports and it is obvious that several people were killed, though we don't know the exact number. I have sent a medical team to the area to investigate the case and am awaiting their report," Mr Haqgu said.

Further Report

LD271730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Our correspondent in Piranshahr reports that New Year travelers who were in Piranshahr have been stranded between Piranshahr and Naqadeh because of clashes near Oshnaviyeh and because of travel difficulties.

According to reports, the clashes near the Naqadeh-Oshnaviyeh road between the feudalists, javanmardan, [the brave] the gendarmerie and the Guards Corps on one hand and the political forces [niru-haye siasi] and the peasants of the region on the other, lasted until yesterday afternoon.

There have been no reports of casualties. In connection with this clash, Naqadeh's Kurdish merchants stopped work yesterday afternoon and Naqadeh was in a state of virtual shut-down.

The Naqadeh-Piranshahr road is under strict control of the Guards Corps and the gendarmerie and there is no form of contact with Oshnaviyeh.

According to reports received from Naqadeh, shooting continued around Oshnaviyeh until midnight and a number of the inhabitants of Qalatan were killed or injured.

Governor on Clashes

LD271024 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the PARS NEWS AGENCY, the governor general of West Azarbayjan, in an interview with the PARS NEWS AGENCY in Urumiyeh this morning, once again stressed that the army is determined to continue its regular programs and exercises in the region. He added that regarding the outcome of the clashes between Naqadeh and Oshnoviyeh yesterday evening he has received contradictory reports and that as yet no definite figure can be given regarding the number of people killed or injured.

The West Azarbayjan governor general said some of the citizens of Oshnoviyeh claim that in the clash that occurred near the village of Qal'eh Lur several people from that village were killed and injured; but some people from Naqadeh deny this. As of 0930 today I have not received any report on the number of people killed or injured from the medical team dispatched to Oshnaviyeh.

He told the PARS NEWS AGENCY: I hope the local people and military brothers, by their action and behavior, will not allow international colonialists to exploit these clashes and to launch false and poisonous propaganda. The West Azarbayjan governor general stressed that the army is responsible for maintaining security in the region and it must remain in the region. Certain groups must accept the fact that the army will go to any region it is deemed necessary to go to.

New Officials Appointed

LD271723 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to our correspondent's report from Urumiyeh, the governor general of West Azarbayjan has announced that, following the past 2 days' clashes in Maku, the governor and district officer of Maku have been summoned to the governor general's office. Moreover, in order to investigate the situation in Maku and to appoint a new governor and district officer, a representative has been sent to the town by the West Azarbayjan governor general.

According to our correspondent, following a march in Maku by a group of people last Tuesday the group attacked a photographic and book exhibition being held at the town hall. As a result of this incident the inhabitants of Maku, in a number of cables to the office of the president and other officials, demanded punishment for the Maku governor and the district officer. The report adds that the opposition accused the governor and the district officer of collaborating with leftist political groups.

Governor Explains Clash

LD271930 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Tonight, in a telephone conversation with the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the governor general of West Azarbayjan announced that the present situation in the province is generally calm. We now listen to the conversation between our correspondent and Mr Jamshid Haqgu, the governor general of West Azarbayjan: [begin recording]

[Correspondent] Mr Haqgu?

[Answer] Yes.

[Question] Mr 'Abdolrahman Qassemlu, the secretary general of the Kurdish Democratic Party said in an interview with AFP today that helicopters of the Islamic Republic army today bombed a number of villages near (?Golestan Dakkeh). He also said that as a result of the clashes that occurred yesterday, about 20 civilians, 3 Peshmerga and an unknown number of soldiers of the Islamic Revolution Guards have been killed. I would like to know whether this is true or not?

[Answer] His report contains three points. First, it was claimed that the army had bombed villages. It was not a bombardment; that is, not as was claimed. But, the point should be raised as to why the clash occurred. The army column was on the move, it was obstructed and fired upon and the army returned the fire. That is why the army reported to me. However, I still have no report as to which villages offered resistance.

As for the second part of the question concerning the killing of 20 people, I cannot confirm this figure. However, a number of people have been killed in the course of these clashes. As I said, no report has been made to me in this regard, but I am going to investigate and find out how many people have been killed.

With regard to the third part of the report claiming that Revolution Guards were involved, it is not true. This has been strictly an army maneuver in the region which was launched in accordance with a plan. Therefore, this has been a clash only with the army, and as far as I am concerned, no guards or any other force was involved in the clashes. [end recording]

DEVELOPMENTS IN KORDESTAN REPORTED, DISCUSSED

Debate Invitation Accepted

LD271814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to the central news bureau, following the invitation by the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the leaders of the Iranian Kordestan Democratic Party to participate in a television debate on a general disarmament, Dr 'Abdorrahman Qassemlu, secretary general of the Kordestan Democratic Party stated in a telephone conversation:

We are fully prepared for a television debate. Only our counterparts for the debate need be specified.

In connection with this report, the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The counterpart or counterparts for the debate would be determined by the country's responsible officials, the president, the Revolution Council and the special Kordestan mission. The choice of the proponents of the debate cannot be the prequisite for its acceptance or rejection if the aim were only expressing the truth. [as heard]

The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran invites participants in the said debate to contact the "bureau for open debates" of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran so the exact time of the program can be determined.

Qassemlu Rejects Disarmament Call

LD261744 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1654 GMT 26 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Addressing a meeting of Kordestan Now Ruz [New Year] guests on Monday, Mr 'Abdor Rahman Qassemlu, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, said: They say to us "before anything else, lay down your arms, then come for talks." No, sir, not at all. The Kurdish nation is wielding arms to safeguard the achievements of the Iranian Revolution, freedom and to protect the honor and chastity of the Kurdish nation's womanhood. As long as there is no autonomy in Kordestan or democracy in Iran, and for as long as local law and order are not entrusted to the Peshmergas [Kurdish suicide troops] we will not lay down our arms. Therefore, we would be very happy if the Tehran authorities understood this. Let us also say, with candor, that we will not accept the referendum as regards disarmament. This is because a person from Kashan, or an Esfahani or Kermani brother would not know why we carry arms. The Tehran authorities do not allow us to explain on radio or television our position or the reason for our bearing arms. It is only the Kurds who are competent to express their views on disarmament.

The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran invites the responsible figures within the Democratic Party of Kordestan to participate in a free radio-television discussion in order to explain why they are not prepared to lay down their arms, despite the overwhelming demand of the Iranian nation. The Kurds, Kashanis, Esfahanis and Kermais will then learn who is right.

Development Projects Stalled

LD271050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] According to PARS, the person in charge in the office of the governor general of Kordestan, in an interview with the PARS correspondent regarding the reason development projects had not been implemented in the province, said: At present the Province of Kordestan does not have a governor general. The governor general, who left for Tehran following the 1 month sit-in staged by the citizens of Sanandaj in connection with their demand for the withdrawal of the Revolution Guards, has not yet returned to the province. I have sent a number of telegrams to the Interior Ministry, but so far there has been no action. He added: As the cities of Sanandaj, Saqqez, Marivan and Baneh do not have governors, development projects unfortunately have not started. In the Province of Kordestan we are also facing the problem of jobless workers and graduates.

Explanation of Sanadaj Police Transfers

LD271844 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In an interview given to the PARS NEWS AGENCY today, the chief of Kordestan police department denied a report about the exile of a number of Sanandaj police department personnel to other provinces. He said: What caused the rumor was the temporary transfer of a number of policemen to areas where there is shortage of security forces. He added: The main reason for the transfer stems from the fact that the police department is in an over-manned state. Following the revolution a number of policemen were transferred to Sanandaj. After assessing the situation in Sanandaj, where these people had little to do, it was decided to transfer them to other provinces for 3 months. The moves have nothing to do with the question of religious or nonreligious policemen.

AMBASSADOR DENIES BANI-SADR ATTACK ON GULF STATES

LD271519 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 24 Mar 80 p 1 LD

[Correspondent report: "Ambassador Ardakani Says: Bani-Sadr Did Not Attack Gulf States; No Problems Between Iran and Kuwait"]

[Excerpts] Iranian ambassador to Kuwait Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani has denied that President Bani-Sadr attacked the Gulf states in a press interview. In his view President Bani-Sadr called for the Gulf to be cleared of U.S. agents.

Replying to a question from ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT, the ambassador said that he was not summoned to the Foreign Ministry to be asked about President Bani-Sadr's interview with AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI. He went there "on a previously arranged appointment to discuss bilateral relations."

Kuwait Minister of State for Foreign Affairs "Abd al-'Aziz Husayn stated afterwards that he doubts that the statement attributed to President Bani-Sadr is true. But he said that the ministry asked Ambassador Ardakani for an explanation of the statements attributed to the Iranian president.

Ambassador Ardakani told ASH-SHARAQ AL-AWSAT that the Iranian president's views are well known. He summed them up in his speech on the occasion of Now Ruz 2 days ago, when he attacked Iraq. The ambassador explained the president's attack on U.S. policy in the Gulf as being in response to the U.S. administration's statements deeming the Gulf an area of U.S. influence and interests.

Asked about relations between Iran and Kuwait, the ambassador said that they are as good as they should be between two neighboring states. He added that there are no problems between Iran and Kuwait and if there were such problems they are caused by "third parties" that are trying to create such problems.

KUNA Report

LD261110 Kuwait KUNA in English 1024 GMT 25 Mar 80 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, March 26 (KUNA)--Iran has reaffirmed its friendly relations with the Arab countries in the Gulf and cautioned against attempt to cause dissention in Arab-Iranian relations.

AL-WATAN newspaper carried this affirmation Wednesday in an interview with the Iranian ambassador here, Dr. 'Ali Shams Ardakani, who denied a statement attributed to his president, Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, in which the latter allegedly said that the Arabian Gulf countries were not independent and were part of the American axis.

The ambassador described this statement as completely untrue.

Ardakani was summoned to the Foreign Ministry earlier this week and was asked for clarification of the statement published by the Paris-based AN-NAHAR international Arabic magazine.

Further Report

JN260848 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 26 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 26 March--Iranian ambassador to Kuwait Dr 'Ali Shams Ardakani has denied statements a Lebanese paper has attributed to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on Iranian-Arab relations. The Iranian ambassador added that Dr Bani-Sadr contacted him by telephone yesterday, asserting that the statements attributed to him by the Lebanese paper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI are part of an imperialist plot aimed at driving a wedge between Iran and the Arab brothers.

ARABIAN PENINSULA ORGANIZATION CALLS FOR STRIKE ON SHAH ISSUE

JN280530 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 JN

["Text" of statement issued by the Islamic Revolution Organization in the Arabian Peninsula on 27 March]

[Text] In the name of God, **Lord** of the oppressed and destroyer of the mighty: "Ye who believe! Take not the Jews and the Christians for your friends and protectors: They are but friends and protectors to each other. And amongst you that turns to them (for friendship) is of them. Verily God guideth not a people unjust."

We feel bitterly about the situation lived by our Arab Muslim masses. Rulers are committing their atrocious crimes and carrying out the evil conspiracies of imperialism openly and impudently against our people's will and pride. It is very clear that all of our Arab Muslims are with the Islamic Revolution in Iran. They are with the revolution with their hearts, feelings and blood. They are against the revolution's enemies and those who conspire against it.

How can the masses bear the conduct of the traitor As-Sadat, who harbored the deposed shah on the soil of the Arab Muslim Egypt? This is the shah who killed more than 60,000 persons among our Iranian brothers and who disabled more than 100,000 human beings; the shah who was refused residence by Mexico; the shah who was deported by the Panamanian authorities after escalated demonstrations by the people. This outcast criminal traitor will not be received, welcomed and housed by our masses. And where has he been welcomed! In the land of great Egypt, near the holy Al-Azhar, near the mosque of our master Al-Husayn and our lady Zaynab, near Imam Muhammad 'Abduh, martyr Hasan al-Banna, martyr Sayyed Qutub and the Ramadan martyrs' tombs.

This is a great shame, an unspeakable shock and an outrageous insult to our honor, pride and feelings. Our Muslim masses everywhere are called upon to avenge their dignity and their humane Islamic feelings.

We urge our Muslim people in the Arabian Peninsula and in all places to declare their revolutionary Islamic stand against this criminal action. They must avoid schools and work next Saturday, 13 Jumada Al-'Ula, 1400 corresponding to 29 March 1980. This is the least that our masses can do to protest against the U.S. plans and the United States' outcast agents.

Our dear students in the Arabian Peninsula must not go to schools and universities on that Saturday. Workers must go on strike, especially those working with ARAMCO and government employees. Merchants and businessmen must stop all work and close their shops next Saturday, in protest of this dirty conspiracy, thus manifesting their revolutionary Islamic stand.

Anyone who does not heed this call and goes to school or work can rightly be considered a traitor to his nation, his dignity and a partner to As-Sadat in his Zionist conspiracy.

Our faithful masses in the Arabian Peninsula, show your allegiance to the Islamic Revolution and your rejection of its enemies by making a success of this general popular strike. Do not be afraid of any punishment from the government. It cannot punish all of the people, or even thousands of the people. Do not listen to cowardly shirkers who try to discourage you and who want you to accept humiliation and shame. Let each of you stress his commitment to each other in this matter. In doing this, you implement the principle of offering good advice and patience.

Through your steadfastness and your sacrifice, all imperialist plots and agents will fall. You will regain your freedom and your dignity under Islam, God willing. Victory comes from God, the mighty, the wise.

[Signed] The Islamic revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula. Thursday, 11 Jumada al-'Ula, 1400 Hegira, corresponding to 27 March 1980.

Message to Bani-Sadr

JN280534 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 27 Mar 80 JN

["Text" of message sent by the Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula to Dr Abolhasan Bani-Sar, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran--date not specified]

[Text] In the name of God, lord of the oppressed and destroyer of the mighty.

Your Excellency president of the Islamic Republic, brother Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the esteemed. God's peace, grace and blessings be upon you and upon your faithful people.

All of our Arab Muslim masses denounce the criminal policy practiced by As-Sadat's traitorous regime. The most recent criminal action was harboring the deposed shah. You understand that the ruling regimes in our Arab world do not represent their people's will. They act as agents for Eastern and Western forces.

Our people are feeling very bitter in view of the treasonous act committed by traitor As-Sadat. They call upon you to help them in resisting these agent rulers, such as the traitor As-Sadat and the Al-Sa'ud despots.

Your recent interview with the AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI magazine has caused a tremendous reaction among our Muslim masses. May God guide your steps on the road of international Islamic revolution and in helping all oppressed and deprived people.

[Signed] The Islamic Revolution organization in the Arabian Peninsula.

TEHRAN RADIO COMMENTS ON EGYPTIAN POLITICS UNDER AS-SADAT

LD280518 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0020 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. We have a commentary on the internal situation in Egypt from the time As-Sadat came to power up till now, which you now hear:

Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat was sworn in as president of Egypt in November 1970. At first, he and his associates were forced to continue proclaiming the anti-imperialist stand of the Arabs and used to shout interesting and powerful slogans, such as: We shall not give up an inch of our land; or under the pretext of recognizing Egypt, Israel wishes to force us to make some concessions, like the demilitarization of the Sinai.

During this period, only the active, underground groups, due to their past experience and their close scrutiny of the issues, doubted the sincerity of the utterances of the government leaders. They could foresee that in the future As-Sadat would justify his peace with Israel by saying that the Egyptian nation could not give any more martyrs.

In any case, As-Sadat [break in transmission] make a giant of Israel, with its population of 2 million, in the eyes of the Egyptian nation, and to justify himself by hiding behind this fortress; because from a domestic point of view, everything was ready to make the As-Sadat government appear like a satanic government, such as the shortage of commodities, the high cost of living, and so forth. Under these conditions, As-Sadat was well aware of the role of the armed forces in supporting his government. This is why in 1973 he also assumed the post of prime minister. In order to strengthen his position, in the same year he declared himself military governor. In appearance, all these actions were, as usual, in order to confront Israel. However, this true aim was to crush his opponents. Due to the above considerations, political observers called the Egyptian Government the As-Sadat government.

At the same time, certain groups whose roots go back to Seyyed Jamalud-Din Asadabadi and Sheykh Mohammad 'Abduh [two early 20th century figures who preached pan-Islamism] surfaced and they robbed As-Sadat and through him, America, of a peaceful sleep. As-Sadat engaged in crushing them by labelling them as communists. Later, after the breakdown of attempts to unify Egypt and Libya, which apparently was due to the disagreement about the form of the new government, As-Sadat made use of Libya and Qadhdhafi as a stick, in order to beat the Muslim strugglers who could not be easily labelled as communists.

Opposition groups, like the Muslim Brotherhood, had penetrated the army, too. Naturally, As-Sadat had to use the Stalinist methods of purges within the army from time to time. However, these army purges and the crushing of various groups were not reported at all abroad. This is one of the necessities of one-party countries, to pretend abroad that they do not have any opposition within their countries.

One of the very active and influential opposition groups is the Muslim Brotherhood, which was active even before Nasser's time and was able to save itself from extinction during the contemporary period. This group has a subsidiary called Al-Do'a ["The Call" or "the prayer"] whose newspaper has a circulation of 80,000.

One can name another active group in Egypt, called the groups of At-Takfir Waal-Hijra [Atonement and Flight] which led a vast revolt in 1976 with the assistance of other groups. During this revolt most of the government departments, cinemas and liquor shops were attacked. At first, As-Sadat called it a communist revolt, but later he discovered that he could not attribute this widespread revolt to the small communist groups in Egypt. Therefore, he described the revolt as the joint conspiracy of Libya and the communists. In 1977, this group achieved fame by kidnapping Sheykh al-Dhahabi, the minister of endowmenets in Egypt, and killing him after a deadline of 24 hours, which this group had set for the freeing of political hostages.

Gradually, with the heightening of discontent from the government, other Muslim groups were formed which, in prestige and strength, are not much behind other pioneering groups; such as the organization of Al-Tahrir al-Islami [Islamic Liberation] which was at first founded by a Syrian as a pan-Islamic group. Yasir 'Arafat and Abu Iyad, the present leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organizations, were members in their youth. The Egyptian branch of this organization was founded by Salih (?Wariyeh) and led the 1974 revolt in the military academy. The leader of that group was executed on the orders of As-Sadat after that revolt.

Active student groups have made the universities scenes of continuous struggle against As-Sadat. Among them, the Al-Shari'ah [Islamic law] group is a forerunner. The politics of purges in the universities pursued by As-Sadat, in order to prevent the activities of these groups and confront them, have not been effective. At first, As-Sadat certainly tried to remain immune from the anger of these groups in any way possible. He was even ready to make certain concessions to them. However, he was not able to achieve anything, due to these groups' distrust of him. Nevertheless, failing to attach himself to these groups, As-Sadat is trying to show his attachment to Islam, which is the common denominator of all these groups. The photographs of As-Sadat in the garb of a pilgrim among the pilgrims in Mecca is one such attempt. Such programs were followed even more vigorously by the shah of Iran, but they did not help him at all.

In any case, what is certain is that As-Sadat is heavily counting on these tactics. Perhaps he regards his only salvation as resorting to such means. Every so often the Egyptian Parliament passes a law through which he hopes to win the satisfaction of religious groups; for instance, the law for cutting off the hands of thieves and punishment by excommunication from Islam, and so on. However, even if these groups accept these measures, nevertheless, they strongly reject the person who wishes to implement these laws, namely Anwar as-Sadat. They have discovered that with such actions As-Sadat and the United States are trying to maintain the nature of the Egyptian Government, which is dependent on the West by giving an Islamic appearance to the Egyptian Government.

Despite all these measures, every day the number of opposition groups is increasing. It seems that As-Sadat has now reached the position of total despair; because these days even the newspapers which receive their orders from him are full of the names and news of such groups. Although As-Sadat calls his opponents foam upon the water, one of these groups, namely the Muslim Brotherhood, can assemble more than 100,000 people for prayers in a public square in Cairo without the need to resort to extensive propaganda. Under such conditions, As-Sadat has opted for suppressive tactics in the place of political tricks. Although he himself has no faith in their effectiveness. In fact, the opposition groups have been able to bring him to the point of political anger. Through a referendum, As-Sadat received approval to suppress rightwing reactionaries and leftist extremists. However, in practice, such tactics are completely ineffective, because some groups like Jund-Allah [the Army of God] and Al-Jihad [the Holy War] bravely and emphatically announce ehtir view about the need for confronting and fighting against the regime.

The issue of peace between Egypt and Israel and As-Sadat's trip to Israel not only have not achieved anything for As-Sadat in Egypt; on the contrary, they have increased the activities of such groups. A Palestinian writer believes that America should now give up As-Sadat and look for another president, because As-Sadat has played his role, namely the opening of the doors of the Arab world to Israel, and now America is in need of another president who win the heart of the Arab world. It is now up to America to decide when to give up a lackey on whose training America has labored since 1970.

In any case, at the moment, As-Sadat and his government are suffering from a continuous giddiness. They cannot outlaw these groups. Nor are they able to confront them. Iran's Revolution and the establishment of the Islamic Republic of Iran created another nightmare for As-Sadat, because it encouraged the active Muslim groups to intensify their activities. During the Friday congregational prayers, Cairo is in the height of turmoil. On these occasions, most of the shops in the city close down and the mosques, the gathering places of the people, become scenes of extreme turmoil between security officials and those taking part in the prayers.

With the arrival of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi in Egypt, this country is ripe for a revolution which will destroy As-Sadat's regime. Revolts in Egyptian universities are a beginning for the movement of the oppressed people of this wronged land against another agent of conspiratorial American imperialism.

COMMENTARY PRAISES KHOMEYNI AS PALADIN OF CENTURY

LD280918 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0700 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Our great Islamic revolution has borne fruit under the leadership of a man who has not only terrified the venal and subservient governments but has also shaken to the core the world-devouring imperialists, the professional negro lynchers, the international plunderers and the denizens of the palaces of Washington, who are no more than show puppets and dupes in the hands of the cartels, trusts and the riches pillaged from the poor countries.

(?He has not only) rocked the ramshackle palaces of the century's oppressors but the great Khomeyni--this invincible paladin of the 20th century and our viligant and decisive leader, who has been entrusted with a mission by the justice-loving God for the salvation of Muhammad's Islam from the clutches of the pillagers and the degenerate children of Adam and Eve--is moving to cleanse the visage of history of all filth and squalor, to bestow wealth where there is nothing and to bring into power the government of the meek and to cut short the blood-stained hands of the arrogant in this century of the atom, which is the century of oppression, crime, smoke, fire and water, during which the swashbucklers and gunmen of the so-called civilized world tear asunder negroes and tear apart red skin in the manner of hyenas and wolves.

The messianic emergence of this great man, who is moulding history and banishing blasphemy in the century of the atom, is about to spread the government of Muhammad's Islamic justice across the globe and put the hangman's noose of divine justice around the necks of the oppressors of the times, the ignoble, the apostate and the polytheist and to avenge the blood of history's victims from such butchers and murderers as the nefarious Carter and the criminal and mercenary shah.

The 20th century is the century for putting on trial the policies of falsehood and of shameful crimes and treacheries. In this century Washington's palace theoreticians and the specialists of the inhuman bacteriological wars in Kampuchea and Vietnam will be hanged by the neck by the decree of devine courts in the public squares of the rising peoples of the Islamic world.

Muslims of the world, rise; the imperialism of both East and West has been dealt a blow and is beating a retreat.

SHARI'AT-MADARI WISHES BANI-SADR SUCCESS

LD271116 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0952 GMT 27 Mar 80 LD

[Text] A telegram was sent today to our country's president on behalf of His Great Eminence Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari in reply to a congratulatory telegram by Mr Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the occasion of the Iranian new year. The telegram says in part:

In His exalted name: Your Excellency's telegram containing congratulations on the occasion of the New Year festival and a call and support for social peace and Islami[illegible] fraternity has been received with thanks. Reciprocally, while expressing new year congratulations, I hope, with God's support and blessings and under the patronage of his holiness, the apostle of God, the imam of the age--may our lives be sacrificed to him--you will be able to overcome the problems and disorders so as to make it possible to establish order, justice and security, which is a worthy objective in the context of implementing the true Islamic teachings which guarantee social unity and peace and the independence and greatness of the Islamic republic, and so that the plots by the West and by the internal and external enemies of Islam may be rendered null and void.

BANI-SADR ISSUES STATEMENT ON 1 APRIL OBSERVANCE

LD280638 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 28 Mar 80 LD

[Text] In order to honor 1 April, Islamic Republic day, Dr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, the president of our country, issued the following message: [read by announcer]

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. On 1 April 1979 the Muslim nation of Iran gave a positive reply to the call of its imam and by decisively voting for an Islamic Republic it put an end to many thousands of years of tyrannical rule by kings and 2 centuries of black domination by foreigners and raised the call of independence and freedom in the world. The establishment of the Islamic Republic is an awe-inspiring event in the history of man's attempts and endeavors for the sake of liberation and the achievement of freedom and responsibility. It is an event which laid the foundation of the new Iran, an Iran which is a symbol and example for oppressed humanity.

April 1st is the day of leadership of the people and the establishment of the government of Islamic justice. It is the day of the opening of the door of God's grace and the day of hope for all the deprived people of the world. This great day is the crystalization of the official and legal expression of the unified will of the noble people of Iran for the establishment of a government which can eradicate the roots of injustice, poverty and ignorance throughout the world.

To honor this day is a sign of respect for all the sacrifice, devotion, martyrdom and attempts of all the people for the sake of becoming God's caliph upon earth. The anniversary of this day should become the manifestation of the unity, solidarity and the unity of expression of the Muslim nation of Iran.

As the first president in this holy system and as the person who is responsible for its continuation, I invite the noble people of Iran to make this day throughout the country a glorious manifestation of their unity and oneness. Political groups should set aside their group loyalties and differences and all of them should be united in their hearts and in their expressions on the day. They should forsake themselves and should become one in the mighty ocean of the community and manifest their decisive and undivided determination in perpetuating the Islamic Revolution of Iran and the universalization of the Islamic Republic by taking part in the marches and commemorative ceremonies of this day without making use of their group symbols and slogans.

[Dated] 28 March 1980 [Signed] The Islamic president of Iran, Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr.

ALGERIAN PAPER TALKS WITH PARTY LEADERS ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD281027 [Editorial Report LD] Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 25 March carries on page 5 a 1,500-word unattributed report comprising three interviews with Iranian political figures. An introductory passage states: "We contacted certain leaders of the most important political organizations, with whom we had long discussions."

The first interview is with Dr Ayet, leader of the Islamic Republican Party, described as Iran's "most important political formation." After background on the party's history, the interview continues: "EL MOUDJAHID: What is your analysis of your country's present situation?

"Dr Ayet: The same as many countries have experienced after a revolution. We are moving toward stability. As the elections prove, there are varied political forces operating in complete freedom in this country. We, for our part, support the forces which favor the revolution. However, there are forces which are trying to impede the revolution's development, and we cannot agree with them.

"EL MOUDJAHID: Do you have any relationship with the present government?

"Dr Ayet: This is governed by the Iranian Constitution for which we voted. After the election of the Majles we will support the government which respects the path of Islam as a basis and which applies Islamic laws. So long as that government follows this path we will support it, but if it deviates, we will bring it into line again. And if we see that this deviation is persisting, running counter to peace and Islam, Parliament will dismiss it and support another."

The second interview is with Mr (?Dazury) of the Mojahedin-e Khalq. After comment on the party's background, the interview includes the following passage on the current situation:

"EL MOUDJAHID: Where do you place the present regime?

"(?Dazury): Our view is that the present regime cannot develop on the political level, since it has a number of internal contradictions. On the one hand there are the popular masses who are struggling against imperialism, and on the other the reactionaries, 'liberals' and capitalists who are for the old regime.

"We believe that no struggle can be concluded without the support of the popular masses."

The final interview is with Tudeh Party leader Nuroddin Kianuri. After editorial background on the party's history, the interview reads in full as follows:

"EL MOUDJAHID: What is your analysis of the Iran situation?

"Kianuri: You know, we have won the first battle of our revolution. This is a first step. But, in truth, the struggle is not over, the there is still a long way to go. We still have economic problems. On the political plane, the Islamic Republic is gaining a foothold, gaining strength. Democratic institutions are being formed. A Parliament will be elected and, I believe, after the elections we will begin to resolve our difficulties. But for the time being, on the political plane, we still have great economic problems" [sentence as published].

"EL MOUDJAHID: What is the communist Tudeh Party's place in the Islamic Republic?

"Kianuri: Most of our people are practicing Muslims. The Tudeh is a realistic party. It must find the means to struggle within these objective conditions. Ours is primarily an ideological struggle. We have seen that the popular masses were able to recognize their enemies who, especially at the present, are in particular the U.S. imperialists, monarchist despotism and the exploiter, ruling classes. We, for our part, can only support this struggle of the oppressed classes. These are our aims and those of all Iranian progressive forces, whatever their ideology or their world philosophical outlook."

POLICE CHIEF, SENIOR OFFICERS PLACED ON PENSION

JN271549 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 27 Mar 80 JN

[Excerpts] Tehran, 27 March--Four senior police officers have been pensioned, including the police chief commander Brig Gen (Mustafa Mustafa'i).

The changes are described to be the biggest since the expulsion of Brig Gen (Ilyas Danshur), commander of the gendermarie forces, in the wake of criticism leveled by Khomeyni and Bani-Sadr against the gendermarie and police forces to the effect that they had not been performing their duties efficiently.

MAJLES TO ASSUME DUTIES OF REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Tehran SOBH-E AZADEGAN in Persian 15 Mar 80 p 12 WA

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Dr Bahonar, member of the Revolution Council, said yesterday: After the formation of the Majles, the Revolution Council's duty would actually cease, and the president, the Council of Ministers, and Majles of the National Council would administer the country thereafter. He added that we would probably be able to assess the election results of the first Majles of the Council of the Islamic Republic on about 9 April. And when the representatives assemble, which will be in the latter half of April, the first duty of the Majles, after approving credentials and holding the swearing-in ceremonies, will be to approve the administrative charter of the Majles. This too will last one or two weeks.

The next stage will be for the president to introduce the prime minister and Council of Ministers to the Majles for final approval by that body and to get a vote of confidence. Therefore, it appears that the business of the executive power and active attendance [of representatives] for passing laws will become clear in mid-April or late April. Dr Bahonar added: The Revolution Council will terminate its work in that stage. Regarding the candidacy of some of the members of the National Council in the first Majles of the National Council of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he said: In order that the connections ofthe Majles with the Revolution Council and the process of the revolution be protected completely, it seems that if a number of the members of the Revolution Council could find their way into the Majles, then a kind of enhanced harmony could be achieved so that the Majles should continue its work in pursuance of the laws and bills approved by the Revolution Council or, from time to time, complete and revise them so that all of them could be finalized better in the presence of several persons who were closely acquainted with the course of the work.

Regarding the manner of composing the first Majles of the National Council, Dr Bahonar said: It is anticipated that some of the groups to be present would be several percent weak and limited. He added that there would always be free discussions, various points of view, and numerous insights that could promote more growth and development. Of course, this will not involve any kind of harmful, disorderly, or seditious dealings, but dealings of logic and those having various points of view which can make decision making more fruitful and constructive. Regarding some of the laws that have been approved by the Revolution Council, Dr Bahonar said that all the laws enacted by the Revolution Council, even those pertaining to the future, would always be laws. except for matters about which the Majles of the National Council might make new decisions.

NATIONAL VOICE OF IRAN

U.S. Helped 'Escape'

TA261405 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 24 Mar 80 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The Flight of the Shah From Panama Is a New Plot of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Just at the time when the international commission for investigating the former shah's crimes as well as the interventions of the United States in Iran was due to publish the results of its work, and just at the time when the justice administration lawyers representing the Iranian Government were supposed to hand over to the Panamanian Government documents regarding the crimes and plunderings of the ousted shah in order to demand the extradition of this criminal from that country, the ousted shah was helped to escape from Panama.

Foreign mass media were not informed of the real extent of this U.S. plot, but unanimously agree that the flight of the former shah from Panama was arranged by U.S. officials as well as the CIA.

If we observe the anxiety and glow of U.S. officials during the past few weeks and especially these past few days, we are able to see that the opinion of the political observers was not in vain. Everyone is informed that from Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, to Rockefeller, [word indistinct] from Washington, extensive operations were undertaken during the past few days in order to dissuade the Panamanian Government from materializing their decision of extraditing the former shah to Iran. It has been said that Carter during a common meeting with members of the U.S. National Security thoroughly examined the question of saving the shah. It was decided during this meeting that the shah should be helped to flee from Panama in any possible way. During an interview with U.S. reporters, Carter announced that "we are [word indistinct] that the shah be given medical treatment, and as in the past, will give him the necessary help in this matter." Carter has fulfilled this promise of his, and as we know he has mobilized all the necessary conditions for the former shah's flight. According to information we have, after helping the former shah flee Panama, the plane headed for Egypt carrying the treacherous shah. It is said that he was flown in a helicopter from the airport to Cairo, and was admitted to one of Cairo's hospitals. At any rate, efforts are being made to make this antihumanitarian act look like a humanitarian deed. But today when the shameful crimes of treacherous Mohammad Reza (?are being made known to everyone), very few will believe this groundless pretention. The question of the shah's illness has been brought forward only to divert public opinion from the wild crimes of this criminal.

As-Sadat, this obedient lackey of U.S. imperialism and international Zionism, has once more--while resorting to a sly mockery and order to do so by his masters--has given asylum to the former shah, this similar brother of his, in the land of Egypt. [Words indistinct] of the Egyptian people, they carried out this plan secretly, and now want to make the Egyptian people believe that they acted according to humanitarian feelings. Humanitarian feelings regarding whom? For this international criminal? Or for tens of thousands of (?martyred) Iranian children? But what the Iranian nation takes into consideration today, is that this anti-Iranian act was carried out by U.S. officials which is another channel in the aggressive policy of the United States against the Iranian nation and its revolution. The Iranian nation is accusing U.S. imperialism as well as Carter's administration, and declares a penalty against U.S. imperialism and Carter's administration who were associated with the crimes and vandalisms of the ousted shah's regime.

This act of U.S. [words indistinct], as the traitorous As-Sadat, once more prove that U.S. imperialism is persistent in its animosity against the Iranian nation and its revolution, and will strike a blow against Iran wherever it is able to do so. U.S. imperialism is and was the No 1 enemy of Iran. It is up to the people of our nation as well as all the true forces who are true to the Iranian Revolution not to desist even for a minute from crushing and struggling against this bloody enemy. The people of Iran want U.S. imperialism, who has helped the shah escape from Panama and sent him to Egypt, to listen to the just demand of the nation and the shah must be extradited to the Iranian nation. The ousted shah should answer for his crimes, evildoings and plunderings in a revolutionary tribunal of our nation. His escape to Egypt will not (?solve) any problem, but this fact will strengthen the decisiveness of our nation for continuing the struggle in order to obtain the extradition of this multifaced treacherous mercenary as well as the struggle to eradicate all the remnants of U.S. imperialist hegemonism.

'Nation Condemns' U.S.

TA261519 [Editorial Report TA] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 25 March broadcast a commentary, entitled "A United Nation Condemns U.S. Imperialism," which says: Just when the lawyers representing the Iranian Government were due to present responsible Panamanian officials with he necessary documents proving the crimes of the former shah and his masters, he was helped by the U.S. Government to flee Panama. The ousted shah was invited by one of his own kind, another friend of Begin and Kissinger, another lackey of the Zionists, that is to say the treacherous As-Sadat. He was flown in a U.S. plane to Egypt. At the airport, the criminal shah was received by As-Sadat, this element who calls himself a Muslim. This mockery of As-Sadat has rightly arisen the wrath of the Iranian nation.

The cry of the Iranian nation from every part of Iran against this treacherous plot by Carter and As-Sadat has reached the ears of the people of the world. Hundreds of thousands have marched to protest this criminal act, in order to show that they are firm in their desire to obtain the extradition of the former shah and his wealth, as well as to show their persistent struggle against U.S. imperialism. This march was a warning for those who struggle to cooperate with the Americans as well as the Western world in order to mislead the struggle of the true followers of the imam's path from their anti-American fight.

In a statement at the end of the demonstrations read in front of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, U.S. cooperation for the flight of the former shah from Panama and from the vengeance of the Iranian nation was strongly condemned. The statement considers the invitation of this treacherous element by the Egyptian Government, as a shameful deed, as treason to Islam and as a materialization of the evil plans of U.S. imperialism. This deed will arouse the wrath of the Egyptian nation without any doubt whatsoever. The statement warned the Egyptian nation to consider this act from a true Islamic and revolutionary point of view. The shah and his plundered wealth must be returned to the Iranian nation. The murderous shah must be tried in a Revolution Court and punished.

This statement has once again proved the unity of speech and action of all the true followers of the imam's path. Without a doubt, in the present stage of the Iranian Revolution when internal as well as external enemies of the revolution headed by U.S. imperialism and spying U.S. organizations as well as other Western countries hatch a new plot against Iran every day, the decision of unity, the centralization of all the progressive and true forces of the revolution and followers of the imam's path in a struggle against U.S. imperialism is a vital necessity. It is only through the unity of all the true forces in their struggle against their common enemy that the second phase of a revolution in history can be achieved. In order to thwart the plots of counterrevolution, the Iranian nation must rely on the true forces following the imam's path.

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